Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Proprietor and Manager.....J. H. McVICKER.
Treasurer and Manager.....H. SHERMAN.
Third week of the popular young favorite,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Who will appear every evening, until further notice, in her new play, written expressly for her by Mr. W. Wheatley, entitled
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
Or, A MOUNTEBANK'S FRATE.
This beautiful Drama will be presented with beautiful scenery, painted expressly for it by Mr. Lewis Lorenzo, new appointments, and the whole production under the personal supervision of the author and the lady who will sustain the principal character.
Act 1st, the Mother's Prayer. Act 2d, Seven Years Ago. Act 3d, the Abduction of Marie. Act 4th, the Young Governess Overthrown. Act 5th, the Truth Answered.
The piece of first is strong.
To-morrow night, for the last time, LUCRETIA BORGIA.
To-morrow (Wednesday) AFTERNOON GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.
Stage Manager.....J. B. WILKINSON.
Treasurer.....H. SHERMAN.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29th, 1864,
And every evening during the week. Tuesday and Friday evenings during the Western Sanitary Commission Fair, at Metropolitan Hall. Wednesday Afternoon, March 2d, at 2 o'clock, Matinee for Ladies and Children. Saturday Afternoon, March 5th, at 2 o'clock, Matinee for Ladies and Children. Saturday Evening, March 5th, positively last night of the Invincible Lady.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock.
Private boxes can be secured at the Box Office.
H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART.
FIRST WEEK OF THE LILLIPUTIANS.
600,000 Curiosities on Exhibition.
Fourth week of THE INVISIBLE LADY, Monday, February 29th. Lucky at Cards, daily (Sundays excepted) 1pm. till 5 p.m. and 7 till 10 p.m. Admission to all the Museum Halls and Gallery of Paintings, 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 15 cents. Children, 10 cents. Admission to the Menagerie's free from Barnum's in the Temple, 10 cents.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS, Washington street, opposite the Court House.
7 to-Night and Saturday Evening,
All the great Riders, Tumblers, Vaulters, superior Horses, Ponies and Mules.
ROBINSON,
Lady Riders, Runners, Kelly, Burdess and Carr, Master Willie Dutton, and the wonderful
MAMMOTH TROUPE
IN AN UNEQUALLED PERFORMANCE.

VARIETIES.
115 & 147 Dearborn street.
C. W. CHADWICK.....Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
C. L. PITCH.....Stage Manager.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
MISS
KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
The Great Irish Vocalist.
DICK SANDS,
EVERY EVENING IN HIS
CHAMPION CLOG DANCE.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....25 cents.
Private Boxes.....$1 each.
Single Seats in Private Boxes.....25 cents.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
MISS FREDERICA MAGNUSSON
Has the honor to announce to the public of Chicago that she will give
ONE GRAND CONCERT
AT BRYAN HALL,
Friday, March 4th, 1864.
She will be assisted by
LYMAN W. WHEELER
Late of the Italian Opera, now First Tenor Soloist of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.
RYDER,
The great Basso Profundo, late of the Gottschalk Concerts.
LOUIS STAAB,
The well known eminent Pianist.
MONS. PALING,
Accompanyist.
TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR,
To be had at all the Music Stores, and at the Hall on the night of the Concert.
☞ NO EXTRA CHARGE for Reserved Seats, which any person holding Tickets may secure at Mr. H. M. Higgins' Music Store after 9 o'clock Monday morning, February 29th.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
feb5-vol7-3t

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
BAYARD TAYLOR
Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association
ON
"RUSSIA AND HER PEOPLE,"
AT BRYAN HALL,
On Tuesday Evening, March 1st.
☞ Reserved Seats for sale at the store of GEO. S. CHITTENDEN & Co., 96 Lake street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
WILL DELIVER HER LECTURE AT
METROPOLITAN HALL,
Monday Evening, Feb. 29th.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Reserved Seats for sale at GEO. S. CHITTENDEN & Co.'s, 96 Lake street.
feb26-td3

MASQUERADE PARTY.—The Annual Masquerade Party of the Academy will occur
Tuesday evening, March 8th.
Tickets will be limited. Persons wishing tickets will please call at the Academy and leave their names.
J. EDWIN MARTINE.

THE MONSTER
MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE SEASON.
Will come off at
BRYAN HALL,
On MONDAY, February 29th, 1864.
Tickets.....$2 00
Supper.....1 00
Gentlemen.....$3 00
Ladies free.
Tickets can be had at the Bar of the Hall.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.
BACH & SCHICK,
Alias "SHARP CORNER."

Lost.

LOST—At or near the Post Office, on Saturday morning, a pocket book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 95 Dearborn street.
C. D. DILLINGHAM.

LOST—On Madison street, between the Post Office and Canal street, on the 24th inst., a pocket book containing a sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 91 Lake street.
C. PAYNE.

LOST—On or about Feb. 18th, a gold, one small black Carpet Sack, supposed to contain some clothing, and a pair of Gold Spectacles. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 91 Lake street, or at the Tribune office.
W. H. ASWORTH, Attorney at Law.
N. B. A reward will be paid for the return of the Spectacles.
W. H. A.

To Rent.

TO RENT—From the 1st of March, the new and convenient Retail Store on Lake street, between Wells and Franklin, lately occupied by Messrs. Kinney & Co. For further particulars inquire of
GEO. S. CHITTENDEN & Co.

TO RENT—From the first of May next, the three story brick dwelling, with basement and large yard, situated on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Apply to
C. T. BEARY.

TO RENT—Very desirable dwelling, No. 9 Washington street, near Michigan avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

Boarding.

BOARDS—Dry Boards—500 000 feet of Good Dry Boards, suitable for Sheds, Fences, &c., for sale low. Apply at the Lumber Yard, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.
BOARDING.—A suit of furnished rooms, large and small, together with board, can be had at No. 37 Michigan avenue, corner of Van Buren street. Also, board by the week or day.
BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 5 Fourth avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Published at 51 & 53 Clark Street,
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
[illegible]
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

THE NEWS.

On the third page will be found the true story of the "Fighting 16th" history, about which the Copperhead papers and reporters have had so much to say during the past year or four years. And we may add that the author of each of the four stanzas is a Tammany Hall Democrat in full war paint—one of the straightest of his tribe. We hope Gen. Cope will read this true history, and never after hold their peace.

Miss Dickinson in her discourse last night was exceedingly severe on the President's amnesty Proclamation. She pointed out many objections to it and predicted that many evils would result from it. But a single hard fact will often times knock over a strongest theory and upset the finest reasoning. We to-day call her attention to what one of our correspondents with Grant's army says, in regard to the effect of the amnesty on the rebel soldiers, and we quote for his truthfulness and reliability. He says: "Paroled rebels are coming into our lines each day, many of them bringing their arms and ammunition along with them." Here is an actual loss of 2,000 men a week to Johnston's army. Is it not better to conquer them than to kill them?

We have not been entirely pleased with the terms of the amnesty, believing it to be too liberal; but it is hard to overcome the force of the argument in its favor in the shape of 2,000 rebel soldiers who daily accept its terms, abandon the rebel service, lay down their arms, and take a solemn oath to re-organize slavery as henceforth abolished, the authority of the Federal Government as fully established in their respective States, and pledging themselves hereafter to obey and support it.

THE DRAFT—SHALL IT BE POSTPONED?

It is not yet settled that the draft is to be postponed for one month. Indeed our Madison dispatch would seem to indicate that the conscription will certainly take place on the 10th of March. If Congress is still hampered by a guilty suspicion that it must further make the Conscription bill, let it knock out the $300 clause, and then bring on the draft forthwith. What we want is men, and the demand is imminent. It is utterly foolish and ridiculous to urge that volunteers are now coming forward faster than they can be provided for. All our old regiments in the field need to be strengthened at once from a third to two-thirds more than their present number.

We have very few regiments of the sort now. We have many that have never seen the numbers required by law. We should fill the next month with a rally of armed men to the front, and the work of enrollment should go on until the whole North swarms with a disciplined reserve. What are we waiting for? Why this delay? Why this deliberately premeditating a delay and dalliance with the question time until, stung and smarting by great disaster to one cause, the volunteer rush to arms in the North begins afresh?

Will the men who are waiting time at Washington with mulleose gabble, remember that they will be a thousand times more responsible if they let slip the present time for preparation for a crushing campaign against the rebels? Postpone for one month, or for one year, the offices of the tax collector, the cyclone speech making in Congress, the flattery of sinister demagogues, and the nation will survive, but let nothing be thrown in the way of the replenishment of our armies, at the hour when having boldly advanced into the very heart of rebeldom, and on the verge of a death grapple with the desperate energies of a rebellion, we are eagerly beckoning which the coming reinforcements. Shall we send them instead five thousand copies of the speech of the Honorable Mr. Saulsbee on the floor of Congress, giving copious reasons why the draft ought not to have been in operation in January, 1863, and not now in March?

It is bad faith with the "heroes gone before." It is bad faith and worse policy with the people. We trust there will be no more postponement. There should be only delay enough to weed out the 3000 commutation men, and to make sure that the draft is not rendered useless by any legislative dirty. Go ahead to-day, and with that good start received the coveted end of this war is near. "The people will save the Government if the Government will do its part only tolerably well." The people do not ask to be saved from the draft, but from this rebellion.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A gentleman just from Washington, who had good opportunities of penetrating official secrets, assures us that the destination of Sherman's expedition is Mobile; that after reaching the Alabama river he will turn South, sweeping down to that city, driving Gen. Polk before him, co-operating with Admiral Farragut's fleet and a portion of Gen. Banks's land forces, he will invest and by close siege to this important place, confident in the ability to capture it with its garrison of 10,000 men. Our informant declares that it is not Gen. Smith's order of march, a junction with General Sherman's corps, but to go directly southward toward Columbus and Meridian, or if that were its intention, which he did, until he was not at all partly surrounded by the forces of Grant, belonging to Johnson's and Polk's forces; he then fall back towards Vicksburg, and by a rapid movement to the rear strategy that he succeeded, as by this movement one or twelve thousand of rebel corps may have been drawn away some hundreds of miles in an opposite direction from that pursued by Sherman, otherwise they would be [illegible] harassing his flanks and rear, cutting off his supplies and finally overwhelming his advance. If all this shall prove true, it must be confessed that the rebs have been badly cuckered, and consequently out-maneuvred, the fruits of which will in due season be gathered.

New Copperhead Position.

The Copperhead position after the battle of Indian Mills, are "changing their base." Here is the new position to which the *New York World* retreats:

"When the South comes upon this war they are certainly entered into their property to the extent of the abolition of a million of slaves. The Democratic party of the North steadfastly holds to the ground that the war for the Union shall be prosecuted as it would not interfere to destroy or confiscate property in slaves, but neither will it interfere to prevent the South from resuming its own friends have exposed it."

Verily, the World does move!

☞ The 3d Illinois veteran regiment (an old company of Swedes, from the vicinity of Chicago), who, having re-enlisted, have come home on a furlough. They were warmly received on their arrival at Galesburg. The company entered the service 100 strong, and now with only thirty-nine. They are brave men.

☞ Hon. John B. Doty, Governor of Utah, now in Washington, gives the most interesting account of the Mormon settlement of that Territory. Those treasures of the soil will flow those of California. Brigham Young is exceedingly vigilant in his efforts to [illegible] his communities, but it is probable that the Federal Government may [illegible] to examine into his own premises.

☞ The members of the Northern Ohio Sanitary Fair, 1864, to progress at Cleveland, [illegible] for the 22d inst. [illegible] and each donations, upward of $10,000. It is thought the net profits of the Fair will [illegible].

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—Battery K, of the 1st Missouri Artillery, veteran volunteers, arrived here to-day from Vicksburg, and were received and feasted by the former one on this subject, finally prevailed.—Feb 27, noon 61.

Col. Edward Hatch of the 2d Iowa cavalry, will shortly be nominated Brigadier General for distinguished services in the Army of the Tennessee.

☞ The proceedings in the trial of Gen. Hammond still continue. Saturday last, Feb. 27, and Thursday of Washington, is taken up in examination, two days testimony elicited many large and complicated transactions in purchasing military supplies in the field, and in shipping them to Chattanooga.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864. NUMBER 231.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From Chattanooga—The Situation—Losses to Northwestern Troops.

Sherman's Expedition—Rumors and Rebel Advices.

Matters in Congress Yesterday.

THE DRAFT NOT POSTPONED BUT ORDERED.

The Lieutenant General Bill Signed and a Law.

THE WHISKY TAX TO BE IMPOSED ON STOCKS.

THE ILLINOIS COPPERHEADS HISSING AGAIN.

FRESH DISTERBANCES AT PARIS, EDGAR COUNTY.

Military and Legislative Matters in Wisconsin and Iowa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In consequence of the non-action of the Senate to-day on the House bill, extending volunteer bounties to the 1st of April, and an evident indisposition to concur, the order postponing the draft to the 1st of April was rescinded.

CONFIRMATIONS, ETC.

The Senate to-day confirmed Grant as Major General of the Regular Army, and Mead, Sherman, McPherson and Thomas as Brigadier Generals of the Regular Army; also, Finnaston and G. K. Warren as Major Generals of Volunteers. Gen. Humphreys recommended by the Military Committee for confirmation as Major General, was laid over.

The Senate also confirmed W. D. Gallagher as Surveyor or Customs at Louisville, and a number of Consuls, Commissioners of Collectors, and Assessors of Internal Revenue, some of the latter being for Southern States repossessed by Federal authority.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill suspending the direct tax until April 1st, 1867.

The bill making Parkersburg, West Virginia, a port of delivery passed the Senate.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Slavery, reported a bill, with an elaborate report, repealing the fugitive slave law.

The House Committee on Printing will probably report in favor of printing 25,000 more copies of the agricultural report.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill appropriating $40,000 for the protection of emigrants by the overland routes, $10,000 for those on the route from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton.

PENSION.

The Senate Committee on Pensions reported to-day in favor of paying eight dollars a month to the widow of Reuben Stafford, of Crawford township, Coshocton county, Ohio, who was killed while engaged arresting drafted men.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864.

THE FLORIDA DISASTER.

In a letter written immediately after the recent disaster in Florida, Maj. Jno. Hay sets down our loss in killed, wounded and missing, at 800. Maj. Hay says that the loss is considerably greater than was at first supposed. He adds that Gen. Seymour brought off his troops in splendid style.

OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

Col. Streight, 51st Ind.; Maj. McDonald, 101st Ohio; Capt. Pearce, 51st Ind., and Lieut. Sterling, 51st Ohio, who tunnelled themselves out of Libby Prison, arrived here to-day

THE WHISKY BILL.

Mr. Sherman reported to the Senate, today, a disagreement of the Conference Committee on the internal revenue bill. The subject was postponed till to-morrow, when he will move for instructions to the Committee to impose a tax of twenty cents on stocks of whisky on hand.

THE EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT.

The House joint resolution extending the bounty system till the 1st of April, received the cold shoulder in the Senate to-day, the military committee being divided in opinion, and having received no communication from the President, the Secretary of War, or any other executive officer, reported it back with-out recommendation, and the Senate recommitted it on the ground that such an important measure should only be adopted, if at all, at request of the Executive, and after careful examination by the Military and Finance Committees.

It was stated in the course of the debate, that, since the 1st of October, the Government had paid or agreed to pay over ninety millions in bounties, and that the continuance of the system would cost twenty to twenty-five millions more.

The Evanston Railroad Bill failed to pass the Common Council last night, as shown in our report elsewhere, the most fatal point against it being the legal one urged by the City Attorney, that the Council had no power to grant what the corporators ask. The measure will therefore be referred and bide its time. Meanwhile the large share of the public to be benefitted by its completion, will be among the greatest losers in point of convenience. The road must and will be built in time.

Whisky is still an unhappy and "perturbed spirit," and will not probably get off without a tax on stocks on hand.

Mr. Wilson said that we could raise by April more men this way than by draft, and that measure was recommended by Generals Burnside and Hancock.

Mr. Grimes said if the boundless wars continued much longer, many men of war would be without seamen.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

The bill equalizing the pay and emoluments of colored and white soldiers was referred back to military committee after further discussion, it being so heavily loaded with amendments as to render such action necessary.

Mr. Sumner made a strong speech in defense of his course in opposition to making the bill retrospective. Some of the propositions he would have voted for in another shape, but this effort to tack them on to this measure, he felt bound to resist, believing the principle of the bounties of the United States soldiers, for three years.

Lanman's land job was rescinded in the House to-day, after two hours' filibustering by Democrats. Farnsworth's resolution repealing the former one on this subject, finally prevailed.—Feb 27, noon 61.

Col. Edward Hatch of the 2d Iowa cavalry, will shortly be nominated Brigadier General for distinguished services in the Army of the Tennessee.

☞ The proceedings in the trial of Gen. Hammond still continue. Saturday last, Feb. 27, and Thursday of Washington, is taken up in examination, two days testimony elicited many large and complicated transactions in purchasing military supplies in the field, and in shipping them to Chattanooga.

cise of authority by Gen. Hammond, which the prosecution claims was an unlawful usurpation of authority of the Purveyor's, many of the articles so purchased of certain favored houses, have been shown to be inferior or defficient at high prices.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864.

What is known and what is not certain with reference to the responsibility of the Florida expedition, can now be stated positively, that neither Secretary Stanton nor Gen. Halleck, nor Secretary Welles, was consulted as to the propriety of abandoning the attack upon Charleston, and even know that Gen. Gilmore was going South from that city until the news of his departure arrived here. No one in Washington, unless it be the President, is responsible for the expedition. It is denied, on the part of the President, that he ever issued any orders to Gen. Gilmore, contemplating any military movement in Florida, but it is admitted that beside the written instructions with regard to political rehabilitation of Florida conveyed to Gilmore by the President's Private Secretary, Major John Hay, that gentleman was authorized to express the wishes of the President orally, or Gen. Gilmore was directed to be guided by Major Hays' suggestions, and it is claimed by General Gilmore that he acted in the matter under the President's orders, such at least was his answer when asked by Gen. Halleck why he went to Florida. The whole affair has caused much excitement and indignation here, and there is great anxiety to learn who is the really responsible party.

The House passed the Ways and Means bill, changing two hundred millions of ten-forty loan to five-forties.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

The day was consumed in the House principally in fruitless efforts of members to catch each other in trapping roll call resolutions. The only decided success in this line was achieved by Mr. Long, of Ohio, who almost cleared the House of Democrats with a resolution to send Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore and Thos. Ewing as Peace Commissioners to Richmond. As soon as the resolution was read, Cox of Ohio started for the nearest door, followed by a majority of his party friends, and in a few seconds only nineteen Democrats remained to vote with Mr. Long. Yeas 99, nays 16.

The following Democrats, viz: Messrs. Brooks, Coffroth Dennison, Eden, Fenton, Kasson, Long, McDowell, Miller, Pendleton, Stanbery, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Stanbery of Ohio, Rhea, Shiels, Strouse, Vorhees, Chilton A. White.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL BILL.

The presiding officers of the two houses of Congress signed the Lieutenant General Bill to-day and it was sent to the President. It is understood that he will return it with his signature and the nomination of Gen. Grant as Lieutenant General to-morrow. While the bill was pending Halleck's friends talked of resigning. His present inclination is not known.

THE WHISKY BILL.

When the Conference Committee on Internal Revenue Bill on the part of the House reports a similar proposition to that of Sherman in the Senate, for instructions to impose twenty cents on stock on hand, will be made the House refuses that the Committee as a body, agreed to ask this and further instructions is incorrect. The Committee agreed to nothing but to disagree, as heretofore telegraphed you.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Gen Grant's commission cannot be made out until the President sends the name of him to the Senate and he has been confirmed.

Mr. Stevens, of the Ways and Means Committee, will report to-day that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the charges preferred against the Secretary of the Treasury by Blair, of Missouri, in his speech on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The *Star* says: We have authority for saying that there is no truth in the statement telegraphed to Philadelphia papers to the effect that Provost Marshal General Fry would to-day issue an order postponing the draft until the first of April.

The Washington special of the New York *Tribune* says a portion of the army of the Potomac moved yesterday and was in success-ful advance to-day.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day by Mr. Grimes, appropriates $40,000 for the protection of emigrants crossing the plains, $10,000 of which is to be expended upon the road between Fort Abercrombie and Fort Benton, and $10,000 on the route to Idaho by the Niobrara River.

The Senate bill, to equal salaries, confirms the nomination of Major General U. S. Grant, of volunteers, as to correspond in the regular army with his present rank. Adding to the list of [illegible] an official vacancy; and the following two commissions in the regular army: Major General George G. Meade, of the volunteers, commission dating from July 3, 1863, vice [illegible]; Major General George H. Thomas, of the volunteers, commission dating from August, 1863, vice Harney, [illegible].

Brig. Gen. Thomas, of volunteers, dating from October 19, 1861, vice Anderson, [illegible].

Brig. Gens. Alfred Pleasanton and Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren have been confirmed as Major Generals of volunteers, dating from June 30, 1863, the latter from May 5, 1863.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1864.

Some dissatisfaction on the part of a few persons in Columbus was manifested, on Friday evening, having been magnified, of a paper endorsing President Lincoln's administration, and re-nominating him for the Presidency, is now being circulated among the members. Only two or three Senators have so far refused to sign it.

There is about six or eight of the Union members will put their names to the document. Some whose personal feelings, under ordinary circumstances would be for Chase, have come out for Honest Old Abe, regarding him as the man for the times.

Copperheads are hard at work preparing for their State Convention, which takes place in three weeks. In several counties delegates have been instructed to vote for representatives to the National Convention who favor the nomination of McClellan.

Little Sammy Cox is distributing Medill's Report broadcast over this District. It is to go. A Democratic friend is so kind as a newspaper. The names of the people here won't touch him.

The Provost Marshal General of this State has received orders to proceed with the draft at the appointed times. All enlistments up to the 10th of March will be credited. Ohio has already furnished 18,000 new recruits; the number last week was 2,026. At this rate the State will be clear of the 10th.

FROM EDGAR CO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 29, 1864.

Another outbreak occurred to-day at Paris, Edgar Co., Ill. About fifty butternuts from the Big Creek country, went to Paris and took possession of an old stable, and from it fired on passing soldiers. A soldier who attempted to enter the building was shot and instantly killed.

In retaliation the soldiers killed his assassin, leaving put thirteen balls through him.

Much excitement prevails, and further serious troubles are apprehended.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 29, 1864.

On the night of the 22d of February a party of Knights of the Golden Circle and other bush whackers crossed the Mississippi River from Missouri and attacked several citizens of Jersey county, Ill., about eight miles above Alton. Upon the application of a magistrate of Jersey, Col. Weer, of the 16th Kansas, commanding post at Alton, sent a detachment of soldiers to aid a constable in making arrests. Upon arriving at the place pointed out, they found the scoundrels had all fled but one, who was found secreted in a cellar.

While endeavoring to arrest him he discharged a revolver wounding the constable, supposed mortally, and a soldier slightly, and, in turn, the rascal was shot through the abdomen, and is now in hospital at Alton. He will probably recover. A rebel flag was found flying before a house, which one of the officers of the 16th Kansas captured.

In Calhoun and several other border counties, K. G. C.'s and deserters from Missouri regiments, in considerable numbers, have mysteriously appeared. They commence their operations by petty thefts and when they intimidate into the knowledge and connivance of resident K. G. C.'s, they branch out to horse stealing.

During the last month no less than a dozen fine horses have been stolen from Calhoun county. These scoundrels nearly all wear United States uniforms, and thus attempt to fasten the odium of their theft and murders upon Union soldiers.

Governor Yates has taken prompt steps to guarantee the safety of life and property of all citizens harrassed by these marauders, who will receive on future visits a warm and bitter reception.

Captain David C. Brown and Second Lieutenant Samuel Mourning, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, have been honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability. Capt. Carothers, a private in Co. D, 83d Illinois, has been appointed Hospital-Steward in the United States army. Captain Homer W. Ayres, of the 76th Illinois volunteers, has been honorably discharged from service.

The 16th regiment of Illinois volunteers celebrated Washington's birthday, 22d February, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by re-enlisting in the veteran service for three years. This regiment was raised at Camp Dubois, Union county, in the fall of 1861, by Col. Silas C. Toler, now deceased, and formed part of the Kentucky Brigade. Companies were raised in the counties of Union, Jefferson, Williamson, Richland, Hamilton, Pope and Johnson, and it has performed gallantly in the battles in Eastern and Western Tennessee. The regiment is now commanded by Col. Wm. B. Anderson, of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1864.

The *Commercial* to-day has a special correspondence detailing the operations south of Chattanooga.

Up to Friday night the forces under Gen. Palmer had advanced 30 miles and drove the enemy steadily out. We arrived in front of Dalton, where the rebels occupy an almost impregnable position. Our advance was made in considerable force, but no heavy fighting had occurred. Artillery was unemployed on both sides, and casualties in each army is about 300.

The indications are that the force of Gen. Thomas in front of Dalton will be speedily and largely increased, and that the rebel Gen. Johnston must give ground or risk a general engagement.

Cheatham's division, which had left to operate against Sherman, was returning at last advices.

During the advance the 86th Illinois lost two killed and twelve wounded; 36th Illinois three killed and twenty wounded; Colonel Wilson, commanding 2d Brigade, mortally; Major Black, 86th Illinois, slightly; Lieut. H. Jonson, 60th Illinois, slightly; J. H. Eaves, do., severely; D. W. Smith, 75th Illinois, severely; James Penser, 98th Illinois, severely; Sergeant R. F. Blackford, 9th Illinois, severely; J. Hanlin, 86th Illinois, slightly; Buford Gibbs, 60th Illinois, slightly; Sergeant Wm. Hall, severely; Sergeant John Exley, 80th Illinois, severely.

The following news from rebel papers of the 17th to the 23d inst., is just received:

The Selma *Reporter* says Sherman was on the move, thirty-five miles east of Meridian, on the 17th. Polk has retreated across the river at Demopolis, to decoy Sherman across, when he would offer battle.

The Atlanta *Appeal* says that Sherman's purposes are still a mystery, as to whether he will move against Mobile, or turn eastward and join Polk somewhere near Tuscaloosa. If he turns against Mobile, Polk will reinforce the city, by way of the river, sooner than Sherman can march there.

It thinks the movement from Chattanooga intended to cooperate with Sherman, and defeat the rebel concentrate point. It says Sherman with sudden and unexpected rapidity has moved against their weakest point. Mississippi is the very Egypt of the Confederacy, where, if not ejected, he can subsist till Spring and do more damage than by winning a pitched battle. He continues to make war upon our subsistence and resources, which to destroy is to defeat us.

It says Sherman marches in solid body, with his artillery in front, in his rear and on his flanks are his cavalry close under his guns. Not a man is allowed to leave far enough to steal a chicken or pig. The rebel cavalry hover around him are but unable to harrass him greatly.

The utmost consternation prevails, and citizens are invoked to arms to repel the invaders. The *Mississippian* thinks the farther Sherman advances the more certain will be his escape for him except through the supineness of the people or extraordinary want of skill in the rebel commanders.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 29, 1864.

Gov. Stone has appointed and commissioned Hon. C. C. Cole Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Senate was engaged all day in discussing a resolution offered this morning by Mr. Stubbs, instructing our Congressmen in favor of a law extending the time for building the land-grant railroads, six years, and also conferring on the State the power hereby to adjust all the conflicting claims growing out of the Desmoines River improvement, the swamp land and the railroad grants. The object is upon the adjustment clause of the resolution. The House has been in Committee of the Whole all day, on the unconditional repeal section of the bill. No final action was had in either House.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 29, 1864.

The Senate had a brief session to-night. Senator Foot, Democrat, introduced a pretty sharp resolution relative to Governor Fenton's recent speech against Lincoln's renomination, declaring he had assailed the Government, and was a traitor, and ought to be expelled from the United States Senate.

A few local bills passed the Senate, but nothing important was done.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, but owing to a misunderstanding about the time of meeting only 38 were present, and adjourned without doing anything.

Col. Greene, Assistant Provost Marshal General for this district, received this afternoon a dispatch from Provost Marshal General Fry, dated to-day, directing him to prepare to draft on March 10th in such subdistrict in this State which has not filled their quota prior to March 1st. Enlistments between the 1st and 10th will be deducted after the draft.

The quota for Wisconsin under the 500,000 call, including everything to this date, is 17,071, as follows:

1st Congressional District	1,289
2d Congressional District	3,207
3d Congressional District	3,707
4th Congressional District	4,747
5th Congressional District	3,221
6th Congressional District	1,701

The number of volunteers credited and delivered up to January 31, is 10,410, divided as follows:

1st District	1,591
2d District	2,201
3d District	2,201
4th District	1,197
5th District	1,197
6th District	1,477

The Union State General Committee has called on the State Convention, which meets March 30th, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Union Convention. The call invites all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by a vigorous war, with all speed and efficient means, to participate in the election of delegates to the State Convention in order that it may faithfully reflect the views of the Union masses of the State without regard to former political connections.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 29, 1864.

The 51st Iowa, 501 men, 11th Illinois, 551 men, passed through here to-day returning to the field. The 51st Indiana, 350 men, 40th Indiana, 900 men, and a detachment of the 17th Indiana, veterans, arrived here this morning, and will be gallantly received to-morrow afternoon by the Governor and city authorities.

The Copperheads will hold their State Convention on the 19th day of July next.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 29, 1864.

There is a great rush of volunteers at the Provost Marshal's office to-day, this being the last day the Government pays large bounties. Men are being sworn as fast as enlistment papers can be made out. There has been a rush for the past month, though not equal to that of the past few days. Our quota must be largely reduced, though at present it is impossible to tell how much.

The Legislature is rapidly closing up the business of the session. The Senate has, by a resolution, prohibited the introduction of any more new bills.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 29.—The flag of truce steamer arrived to-night from City Point.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Feb. 26, has the following:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—One hundred and forty-six shots were fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours. The enemy are erecting a battery on Dixon's Island, commanding Schooner Creek.

The *Register* of the 27th has the following:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—A Yankee picket boat containing one officer and five men was captured last night. The enemy continue to shell the city. One hundred shells were thrown at the city yesterday.

SANDERSON via TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 26.—Gen. Flanegan's forces occupy Baldwin. The enemy retreated to Jacksonville. Lieut. Col. Barrom, of the 66th Georgia, is killed and Col. Clinch wounded.

SHANKSVILLE, Miss., Feb. 22.—There was heavy fighting all day yesterday at Pontotoc. [Pontotoc is 125 miles northeast of Jackson. The attack on Smith's cavalry expedition is referred to.—Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The *Herald* publishes an intercepted letter, dated Richmond, Feb. 10, stating that the rebel capital was garrisoned by only two companies of infantry, five light batteries, two companies of cavalry, and about four thousand citizen soldiers or home guards, and the whole of a North Carolina regiment is charged with protecting the line of the Chickahominy, and that the garrison of Fort Darling had been reduced to 200 men.

The citizen soldiers are not to be relied on, and it was believed in the appearance of any considerable force of Yankees would be the signal for a general stampede.

Longstreet's Force is set down at 30,000, Johnston's at 58,000, and Lee's at 45,000 men.

OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Navy Department has received the following report:

STEAMSHIP BALL, Washington,
Chalmette, Feb. 28th, 1864.

I have the honor to inform the Department that I arrived here to-day with Col. A. D. Streight, 1st Lieut. Wm. McDonald, 101st Ohio; Capt. Pearce, 51st Ind. Vols.; and 1st Lieut. Jno. Sterling, 5th Ind. Vols., who made their escape from Libby Prison, Richmond, on the 9th inst., and reached Blackstone Island, in the Potomac river, where I found them awaiting me.

I am, very respectfully, your Obdt. Servt.,
S. P. LEE,
Const. of the Potomac Flotilla.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. Navy, Wash.

A letter from the army of the Potomac informs us that Lieut. Scudamore has escaped from Libby Prison with Col. Streight, and the party came into our lines last night, having been on the war ministers' steps. He had intended to proceed by way of Gordonsville, towards the Ohio River, thinking his chances of getting away in that direction better than by the peninsula. He felt certain of being captured had he gone the latter way. After traveling 25 miles his knees failed him, and he was forced to lie in a mud hole, as he terms it, for nine days.

A negro took care of him and became his companion, and he resumed his journey. At another time he was obliged to lie concealed for three days. He finally reached the Rappahannock on Saturday night, and crossed, passing within a few paces of the rebel pickets.

Lieut. Scudamore says he saw no troops, near Richmond now while on his route through the country. He met only women, children and negroes. He represents Lee's army as pretty strong, but no signs of activity are visible. He was captured near Rome, Ga., and has been ten months in Libby Prison.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A New Orleans letter to the 17th says Juarez had reached Tamaulipas, and was preparing to yield up all the country to the French. It was reported that the French had shot the Archbishop Labastida and Bishop Carmgon, but the report was not credited.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Feb. 29.—Information deemed reliable says our forces have reached Moorstown.

Major Berry of the 11th Tenn. cavalry, has has arrived from the vicinity of Rogersville. He reports that Longstreet's forces are going east at double-quick time on each side of the Holston River.

Mortuary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Thos. Tileston, of the firm of Spofford & Tileston, died suddenly [illegible] disease of the heart, aged seventy-one years.

Andrews, the Rioter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Andrews, the rioter of July, has been indicted for treason and other crimes.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking confirmation of the nomination of Gen. Grant as Lieutenant General.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

In the struggle of which in the last few days we have given the details, which fell back from their strong fortifications of the Dannewerke at the first attack, and almost in a rout. They have now made a stand to the West of Alsen, which is east of the Peninsula, and—at the town of Dupped, a fortified place, easy of defence, and made less so by the fact that the time which was held so obstinately last year—long time against the German Powers in the similar struggle of 1848-50, and it is asserted that the Danes can maintain themselves there as they now are for an indefinite time, defiant all the force that can be brought against them. In the mean time their fleet will play an important part in the war by blockading all the German ports, and by cruising to seize German merchant ships. This danger has already affected the price of insurance in New York on German vessels, and if the war continues, cannot fail to drive all the ships of their enemies from the sea.

It seems certain now that the Danes are not likely to receive any help. This, by universal consent, could come only from France, and there is now an unanimous opinion that there is little chance of its forthcoming. The position of England seems to find no appreciable echo there. The opposition at home are appearing, of their words of condemnation, while of the Continental nothing can exceed the disdainful tone of the German press, unless it be the jibes and sarcasms of that of Paris. The professed object of the Austrian and Prussian Governments in sending their troops into Schleswig was to compel the King of Denmark the constitution adopted last November, by virtue of which the Duchy is incorporated into the Kingdom, instead of being left as a Duchy, subject only to the direct, not the legal authority of Christian IX. King of Denmark. If Denmark would repeal that constitution, the Austrian and Prussian might retire, their proposed object being accomplished, which would leave Christian IX. King of Denmark, and Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The effect of this would be, as we see by recognizing the validity of the London Protocol of 1852, but it is contended by some that the war has been already entirely with that. It really, and that the whole matter must now be reconsidered and readjusted. There is also another obstacle in the way. The Protocol of 1852 was never satisfactory to the minor German States, or to the German people, who are opposed to any recognition of the Danish authority over this Duchy, and are determined that they shall be separated from Denmark and incorporated with Germany. Whether Austria and Prussia will go on to arrange matters without regard to this opposition of the smaller States and the German people; and whether if they do so the Diet and the people will submit, remains to be seen.

The latest arrival tells us that England has proposed an armistice, on the basis of the evacuation of Schleswig, the Danes holding possession of the island of Alsen, and that Russia, France and Sweden approve of this step. No further comment is required on this step will create, we shall know in due time. But if it should lead to the ending of the war, and the settlement of the dispute, it will not be welcome to a large party in Europe. The continuance of hostilities in Northern Europe has been hailed with joy and high hope all over the continent. The Italians and Hungarians believe that it must lead to a general war, and would bring great advantages with it to their liberal cause. The Poles look for a general uprising. The French Emperor is also said to be seen in the most cheering of moods since the first gun was heard, and in all the hints that have taken place since, how been the gayest man of the party. He has also been getting rewards of office. The War Department has been chosen to grant forbearance, and all preparations are made so that he can go into the fight with an army of colossal dimensions.

It is our own interest also, that these important events had kept many at home; for if an army is ready an Emperor eager to lead them on, and no chance of a fight on his own continent, he may be compelled to look one to ocean.

THE TWO TERM PRINCIPLE.

The opposition to Lincoln's re-election led by Greeley and Bennett rest their chief objection on the grounds that it is impolitic to support a second term as President. The Louisville platform passed a resolution recommending that the Constitution be changed to make it re-election. The great expounder of American constitutional law, Judge Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, among many other matters, which tend to show the absurdity of the change contemplated by the resolution of the Louisville Convention, gives two arguments, which appear so conclusive and adapted to the present situation that we cannot refrain from their quotation. He says:

"One is such as the exclusion would be depriving the community of the advantage of experience gained by an able chief magistrate in the service of the people, in the midst of perils, and which would seem always absurd to say, that it ought systematically to be excluded from the exercise of office. It would be equivalent to a constitutional declaration that the people ought not to avail themselves of the services of those whom they most trust and honor. Another is the use of the discussion, would, according to Story to, that "it might check and destroy the ambition so natural to every citizen, of whose high character might be eminently useful, and indeed almost indispensable for the safety of their country. There is no nation, in which this ambition has not been the parent of violence, and it

Miscellaneous.

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VOLUNTEERS AND CON-

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